

## GREAT CAVALRY FIGHT.

ATTEMPT TO TURN CONFEDERATE RIGHT FLANK REPULSED.

FITZ LEE'S GOOD GENERALSHIP.

Affair at Todd's Tavern mounted Cavalry-A Contemporary

Wilcox Wharf, Charles City county, June 8, 1897.

Account-That Fight in Mobile Bay.

or of the Dispatch: He of old papers I found the dipped from the Richmond Exfew days after the battle of nia, The article was written

a statement made by me to him, a late John M. Daniel, the ablest and paragraphist of his time. days after the battle, when, ing out from Chimborazo hospital the freedom of the city in a gray I went into the Examiner office, on my old schoolmate, E. A. the historian of the war. Mr. was not in, but his brother, Rives, d he received me very kindly, and me to make a statement of what Todd'se Tavern to Mr.

Of course I was glad to know at man, whose fame as an editor over two continents. Mr. Danniel ed me very condinents. Mr. Danmer of me very cordiatly, and said he o glad to have an account of the cavalry battle that had taken place of Tavern. He said, further, and ed in the closing sentence of that it was unfortunate that and flank was so often lost sight of a reports of the great battles that by followed. Only about half of ticle has been preserved. For this sorry, as it contained a fine tribute a cavelry arm of the service, and to Lee's generalship in the conduct a three days' lighting to maintain sellion against such overwhelming

horses were hardly used or seen at all.

Dur men by this time had captured good guns and most of them were as well off in this respect as the enemy. His experience on the frontier with the Indians, rience and men of his command, and his cors and men of his command, and his

Current American His command, and his collection of the command, and his contrage, made him master of the luntion. The big forest aided him, and a deception of the enemy as to his lately published entitled.

rs was complete. Wickham was there, and Lomax, and Payne, and Owen, all as brave as Murat and as intrepid. But to the splendid generalship of Fitz Lee the successful reraiship of Fitz Lee the successful ling of the position was mainly due-great General had repulsed Grant's mits in the Wilderness just above us, now the Federal commander was superfor numbers assaulting, in an to turn our right flank, and Fitz

been fought. DID HOLD IT.

But he did hold the position. The nearly mussed all his force on Saturday formoun, and came on with cavalry smounted, and infantry and artiflery, a position of my company was immediately across the public highway leadfrom Spotsylvania Courthouse to Tavern. A slight barricade of trees had been made. Wickham omax on horseback were near by. was some confusion, and for the time apprehension, as I thought, at in the manner of our men, some m falling out. Wickham was talk Lomax very earnestly about this. to Lomax very earnestly about this, a list were bursting all around them, minie balls striking like rattling lagainst the trees. At this point Fitz came in a gallop to where we were voice thundered out, "Wickham, extitute line on the right; Lomax, on the "Then flying toward the barricade, eaped it, and rode rapidly down the in front of us, and toward the in front of us, and toward the
y. He was alone. He had given
oder to walt for them to come up
But he changed his mind. He seen with what numbers and vim seen with what numbers and vim enemy was advancing, and he came up the road at full run, tooking like misau on his superb gray mare. He back over the barricade, and curbing turning his steed within forty feet, ried out, "Go over after them, boys." where was above the din of battle, two brigades went forward almost and down into the woods, fighting Commeches Indians. The charge made and the yell were terrific enemy fell back and the brigades and their places.

made and the brigades commy fell back and the brigades and their places.

The common state of the common state of their places.

The common state of the common state for two hours or more. His work had been a complished at that point, and about 7 or 8 o'clock Fitz Lee retired his Court. mand through Spotsylvania Court-ing drawing the enemy into the nex which General Anderson was

The world knows what followed. My statement of what happened at Todd's lavern was necessarily meagre. I have learned much more of it since. It has been a long time since Mr. Daniel wrote it out. But an ever-recurring in-terest attaches to the "Confederate Column," and men who have "souls not dead" will read it for generations to come. And brave, true women of the South will teach their children to know these things that preserve the history of a proud, though mournful, period. And so no craven spirit of thrift shall draw their heart allegiance from the glory of their heart allegiance from the glory of the past, and our heroic dead shall have honor. ISAAC H. CHRISTIAN.

THE ARTICLE. "From a gentleman (one of the true particles of the war) who participated and was wounded in the battle near Spot-wivania Courthouse we have an intelligent and connected statement of the af-

"It appears that the battle opened at Todd's Courthouse, and lasted continuously from Thursday to Sunday. The forces on our side were a portion of General Pilishuch Laboratory rat Fitzhugh Lee's command, and con-sisted of Wickham's and Lomax's bri-gades. The fight opened on Thursday evening, Loman's Brigade engaging the enemy and driving them back some distance. During that night the enemy took a strong position, and on Friday the fight was renewed by Wickham's Brigade (Lomax's being held in reserve that day), a little in advance of the ground occupied on the day before. On Friday night the enemy fell back behind Todd's Tavern, their advance being posted within a short distance of the building. On Saturday it became the turn of Lomax's Brigade to engage the enemy (Wickham's being held in reserve), and the fight opened at an early hour and continued until 10 o'clock, when our forces fell back to the id lines occupied by them in the fight of the second day. Lomax held his posi-tion until evening, when he was forced back by the enemy to the line held by us on the first day, in rear of a barricade across the road formed by the felling of trees. The enemy continued to press us, and here General Flizhugh Lee ordered up Wickham's Brigade and threw out skirmishers-Wickham's Brigade de-

alm, and let them have it, and then I want you to go over after them.' The enemy continued to advance, when General Fitzhugh Lee gave the order in a clear, distinct tone of voice. Then ensued a most desperate and rubbers fight. clear, distinct tone of voice. Then ensued a most desperate and stubborn fight, resulting in the enemy being driven back. Our men seeing that they had gained the day, gave here a yell—such s 'rebels' current of public opinion, which is setting the day, gave here a yell—such s 'rebels' current of public opinion, which is setting the day.

distance of half a mile.

were posted as pickets at the barricade for that night. Early Sunday morning the Yankees, strongly reinforced during the night, attacked the Third Virginia Cavalry on post, who, before the over-whelming numbers of the enemy, continued to fall back until supports could be brought up. This was quickly done, and the fight raged until 7 o'clock, when General Fitzhugh Lee, seeing that his force was too small to resist the enemy. who were in very heavy force, with both cavalry and infantry, began to retire in the direction of Spoisylvania Courthouse, falling back slowly and contesting every I will add to General Hundley's interesting account of the battle, and Mr. S. P. addits time's publication of official addits time's publication of official atoms, that it was fought aimost entry with dismounted cavalry. The rely with dismounted cavalry. The pulsing the enemy with great slaughter,' as General Lee stated in his contact.

I have read with interest the pamphlet lately published entitled, "A Glance at Current American History by An ex-Confederate," and beg leave to express my thanks for the able manner in which the writer has reviewed Professor Goldwin Smith's History of the United States and for the terse, and yet comprehensive terms by which he has answered and re-futed his false and partisan statements. But it seems to me to be almost a work of supererogation. We can well afford to leave that author to other historians who have written of the same period and the same transactions. Especially would we place in opposition another distinguished Englishman—Mr. Percy Gregg—who has given us an admirable bloom of the same period and the same transactions. given us an admirable history of those times, and after patient and careful research and investigation, has written, in terms of liberal praise of the South, and of the Confederate Government and peo-

"The army of the Union," he writes, "boasted but one soldier equal in reputa-

tion and stainless honor to A. S. Johnston and Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard, and Robert E. Lee-the ideal of the Christian soldier, the typical representative of southern chivalry. Needless to lengthen the list of names, with whom glory the world was presently to ring."

"Is there a better cause than that of the soldier who fights for land and laws, for hearth and home? Or can an enemy be more clearly in the wrong than he who fights to enforce on others a compact which he himself has shamelessly broken?"

If ex-Confederate had confined himself If ex-confederate had common number to a review and criticism of Professor Smith's history, I would have nothing to say, except, perhaps, to thank him for his work; but when, in the beginning of his pamphiet, he affirms with positive assurance and undoubting confidence that the judgment of the world has been formed and determined against us, and that there is no hope of its reversal, I must be gleave to enter a protest against such a statement. In the first place, it is too soon to expect a final decision of the vexed question which divided the North and the South. The participants in the etruggle have not yet passed away. Perhaps they linger superfluous on the

The passions and animosities of those times still influence and embitter the living acrors, though there are plain and manifest indications of their decreasing strength and violence.

President Andrews, of Brown Uni-versity, in a public lecture in 1895, de-clared that "General Lee was as exalted and colossal as a man as he was as a general." In the same year, General Walker, in an address to the students of a college in Boston, said, "In the future we shall have to look to the South rather than to the North for our greatest

About the same time a newspaper in Boston contained the significant admis-sion that the "valor and heroism display-ed by Confederate soldiers were never surpassed, and hoped that the mighty race was not extinct, and that hereafter. if occasion should arise, the North and the South would stand side by side in defence of a common country, and where will you find, in ancient or medieval his-tory, a knight superior to Lee and Jack-son?" Similar instances of northern sentiment might be multipiled almost in-

Within the last few years a monument ploying the enemy on the right of the road leading from Todd's Tavern to Spotsylvania Courthouse, and Lomax on the left, with General Flizhugh Lee complete, with General Flizhugh Lee complete, with General Flizhugh Lee complete that in New York, and it is altogether roading that in the not distant future we left, with General Fitzhugh Lee commanding in person and passing up and down the lines. He was said to be very cool, and gave orders to his men, who had been dismounted for the most part in this fight, owing to the dense forest and thick undergrowth, not to fire until the enemy got within thirty yards of a prejudiced and partisan history of the

the enemy got within thirty yards of them. Then, continued he, take good war is almost of itself sufficient answer the day, gave here a yell—such a 'rebeis' current of public opinion, which is setting only can—when the Yankees broke and in so strongly against them and in our ran, closely pursued by our men for a favor.

"After this, on Saturday night, our forces witherew from the fatigue of battle, and the Third Virginia Cavalry of the world, as described by this expected on the condemnation and obloquy of the world, as described by this expected on the condemnation and obloquy of the world, as described by this expected on the condemnation and obloquy of the world, as described by this expected on the condemnation and obloquy of the world, as described by this expected on the condemnation and obloquy of the world. Confederate. He is equally mistaken of poster when he speaks of the feelings of our young people—our girls and boys. They are out fear.

Indigestion. Wenk Stomach. Squeamishness. Heart-Burn. Water-Brash. Rising of Food. Bitter Taste, Flatulence. Billiousness.

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proved Homocopathic Remedies effect the most cures and are most extensively sold. Munyon has a specific for each disease.

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Mrs. Mary W. Johnson, 148 State St., Glassborough, N. J., says: "I had Rheumatism so bad that I could not put my foot to the floor, and could not move my limbs without causing me intense pain. I used Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and in two days the pain was taken away, and before I had used half of a twenty-five-cont bottle I was cured."

If in doubt, write to Professor Munyon, at Philadelphia, and get medical advice

the most unreconstructed of any class among us. They think "rebel and re-bellion" are terms of honor, and not of bellion" are terms of honor, and not of reproach, and nothing delights them more time ago in this city, several persons in conversation spoke of the "Yankees." Why. Papa, said a youngster of 5 years, I thought that the rebels had killed all the Yankees, and was much grieved when told that a few had been left alive as specimens of a curious animal, which would be interesting to the zoologists. We surrender our position when we admit that the final and irreversible judgment of mankind has been pronounced

against us,
Vox populi, vox Del-not the unreasoning, evanescent, tumultuous, and change ful shout of the populace, who to-day will sing the hosannas to their idol, and to-morrow will cry, Crucify him! crucify him! but the calm, deliberate, impartial verdict of posterity. To that tribunal we sub-mit our cause with confidence and with-

"Furl that banner; true 'tis gory, Yet 'tis wreathed around with glory, And 'twill live in song and story Though its folds are in the dust."

"Gallant nation, feiled by numbers Say not that your hopes are fied."
The hope and the belief that our motives and our deeds will be vindicated approved by the unerring decision of

"Sung by poets; penned by sages."
Respectfully, B. M. PARHAM.

That Fight in Mobile Bay. Kent's Store, Va., June 9, 1897. To the Editor of the Dispatch: In your Confederate column recently

is an article from the New York Times, which does the Confederate navel squadron engaged in the battle of Mobile bay, August 5, 1863, gross injustice The article commences thus: "Just af-ter the passage of the Federal fleet through the narrow channel that led under the numerous guns of Fort Mor-gan and into Mobile bay, the Confederate vessels that formed the second line of of defence scattered in various directions." Every man on either side en-gaged in the fight knows this last stategaged in the fight knows this last statement to be utterly false. Just so soon as the Federal fleet passed the Fort Admiral Buchanan, on the flagship Tennessee, advanced to attack it, and fought at close quarters as long as they would fight. The enemy stopped fighting, steamed up the bay beyond range of our guns, and anchored. We held our position. I heard both Confederate and Federal officers compliment Captain Pat. Murphy, of the Selma, for the gallant fight he made. The dying words of poor Murray, a mere hoy, killed on the Selma, would not seem to indicate that the men in the naval squadron would be likely to the naval squadron would be likely to scatter when a fight came on. So far is this from being true, so soon as the

MUNYON ON TOP.

Men had eaten a hasty breakfast, the admiral, standing on a gun-carriage, made an eloquent and patriotic speech, announcing his purpose to attack single-handed the entire Federal fleet, all the rest of the Confederate vessels being captured or squandered. The order to attack was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm by men and officers. The result has gone into history. After the most desperate fight recorded in the annals of naval warfare the ship was disabled and surrendered. The Federal official report gives their loss as greater than the entire Confederate force enthan the entire Confederate force enthan the entire Confederate force en-gaged. This don't indicate that we scattered so badly. The last order the admiral gave to Captain Johnston, while lying wounded on the deck, was: "Tell Captain Johnston to fight the ship to the very last man." But for an oversight in the naval architect, leaving the rudder chains of the ship exposed, which, being cut by the cannon-shot. rendered the ship unmanageable, the history of the fight would have been different, and Farragut would he gathered no laurels in Mobile bay. the New York Times is correct. the New York Times is correct our retreat, like the Parthians', must have been more dangerous than an attack. I would modestly suggest to the Times if it wishes to get at the truth to call on Rear-Admiral Jouett, retired, now living in Washington, and find out from him why several hundred Federals now. "sleep the sleep that knows no waking" at the hottom of Mobile bay: also,

at the bottom of Mobile bay; also, where he got that tremendous cargo of wounded Yankees he took out of Mobile bay the day after the fight around to Pensacola, on the Metacomet. The writer had the misfortune to enjoy the hospitalities of Captain Jouett on that voyage, and knows him to a brave officer and a gentleman who would be glad to enlighten the Times on this obscure point of history. R. C. BOULES, Assistant - Surgeon Confederate States Steamer Tennessee.

General Whiting, Again.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Through the courtesy of Mr. Yates Snowden, of the News and Courier staff, I had the pleasure of reading the very interesting letter of Mr. Stephen L. Merchant, which appeared in your issue of the 9th of May last, on the subject of General W. H. C. Whiting's last days at Fort Hamilton and subsequent fune-ral at Trinity church, New York. It is, indeed, gratifying to his friends to know that, notwithstanding the mad war furor of that time, there were found than to march in procession with our veteran camps, and to fancy they are in New York brave hearts and true, to appreciate and honor so great and true a soldier as was General Whiting, regardless of the frowns and denunciation of the maddened multitude. Mr. Merchant truly says that any memory would he overtaxed to recall accurately the events and sayings of our friends since the Mexican war, and I hope he will

pardon me for saying that in one par-ticular his memory has failed him. It is in reference to the expression of

What a wonder it is that some women are so heedless about the things that concern them most.
They endure all sorts of pain and misery with carelessuess which purealized the consequences.
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March 8, 1897.

Olement Ditches D.

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(ap 18-Su, &Ftftewarm)

After reading the article, I carried it to Mr. Gadsden Hazell, who was Gene-ral Whiting's friend and constant at-tendant before and after his capture, and until unfeelingly torn from him by and until unfeelingly torn from him by exchange. He is now an invalid. He was I have no doubt, the man referred to by Mr. Merchant so pleasantly, as opening the door to him at General Whiting's order. After reading the article, he said: I am very glad to have seen this article, and I note but one error in it. I asked what, and he said: "General Whiting did not say 'days him." He ral Whiting did not say 'damn him. never, in all my intercourse with him, used an oath, and I have seen him under every kind of aggravating cir-cumstances." This confirmed my own knowledge of him. Acting as one of his nance—to which no picture of him has ever done justice—gave full, and often terrible, expression to every emotion he allowed to affect him, and to desirable. Any weakness or discase of woman's special organism is no triding matter. A woman who through indifference through indifference dation for life-long wretchedness.

A modest woman naturally recells from the mortifying ordeal of examinations and local treatment which doctors insist upon.

Ition he allowed to affect him, and to which he cared to give expression. Hoping that Mr. Merchant will pardon this correction, which is due to General Whiting; character, and thanking him for his great kindness to General Whiting, in which every one who knew him will heartlify join, I remain, dear the mortifying ordeal of examinations and local treatment which doctors insist upon

Want Séparate Reunions.

(Augusta (Ga.) Chroniele.) The action of the Confederate Survivors' Association of this city last night, following upon similar action by the camp at Anniston, Ala, a short time. last ago, may be taken as a fair presentation of the views of Confederate survivors upon the subject of mingling the Blue and the Gray at reunions of Confederate

The views expressed are natural and sincere. These reunions of survivors are occasions where the pleasure of mingling with the living is divided between mournful memories of those comrades who fell in battle. They are memorial occasions, and with the kindest feelings for the survivors of the Federal army there is survivors of the Federal army, there is, nevertheless, a time when we do not want outsiders in the family circle. At family reunions, it is no reflection upon friends outside the family that they are not bidden to share in the family gatherwant outsiders in the family circle. At family reunions, it is no reflection upon friends outside the family that they are not bidden to share in the family gathering. It is, in a measure, a private gath-

General Whiting ordering his (Mr. Mer-chant's) admittance—"Pass him in, damn him."

After reading the article, I carried it gathering of brothers. They want to talk friends, and they want at such a gather-ing only those who are in the sympathy of brotherhood. Outsiders cannot share in their joys and sorrowa, and they do not want to feel the necessity of repres-

sion before strangers, or the necessity for explaining to one not in touch with them all the references that are made to individuals or events with which an outsider would not be familiar. The Grand Army of the Republic offi-cials have not hesitated to object to the

commingling of the Blue and the Gray on certain occasions, and the Confederate consequences.

Comparatively few women understand that when they neglect their health because they are too busy or overworked or their minds are taken up with other.

Survivors can be equally frank and outspoken. It does not mean that the feeling of general friendliness has received a backset, or that there has been any decrease in the disposition to unite the Blue and the Gray and forget sections or enforce his orders. His tional bitterness. It only means that there are occasions that are private and nance—to which no nicture of him sacred which should be observed only by the survivors themselves, and at which the presence of outsiders is not

only to cities of 160,000 or more inhabitants, and Indianapolis is the only city of the kind in the State. After a day or two of contest between the people and the Indianapolis Street-Car Company over what fare should be paid, Judge Showalter, of the United States Court, issued an injunction restraining the State, county, and city officials from enforcing the law. He held it to be invalid, as special legislation applying only to one city. Now comes the State Supreme Court with a unanimous decision that the act is not special legislation, but general, and valid. Meantime, the company insists upon 5-cent fairs under the Federal injunction, and patrons of the road demand a ride for 3 cents under the State Supreme Court decision, and the possibility of serious trouble is obvious unless the courts speedily straighten out the tangle.

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